

REMARKS

Claims 1-18 are pending in the case. The Examiner's reconsideration of the rejections is respectfully requested in view of the amendments and the remarks.

Claims 1-21 have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eldridge et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,421,716), in view of Newell et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,466,232), and further in view of Pendlebury (U.S. Patent Number 6,493,760). The Examiner stated essentially that the combined teachings of Eldridge, Newell and Pendlebury teach or suggest all the limitations of claims 1-21.

Claim 1 claims, *inter alia*, "receiving, by the device, query information from the client; forwarding, from the device, the query information to a gateway; and requesting the service from a gateway, the gateway distributing the service through the available resource provided by the client." Claim 13 claims, *inter alia*, "upon determining a mismatch between the requested service and the available resource splitting content of the service among two or more available resources to produce a match between the content of the service and the available resources."

Referring to claim 1, Eldridge teaches a system and method for performing document services using mobile computing devices. Documents are provided over integrated wireless and wire-based communications services (see Abstract). Eldridge does not teach or suggest "receiving, by the device, query information from the client; forwarding, from the device, the query information to a gateway" as claimed in claim 1. Eldridge teaches that a user is provided with a hierarchical list of devices by location and class (see Abstract and col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 9 and col. 12, lines 42-65). The user does not receiving information from the client, nor forward the information to a gateway,

essentially as claimed in claim 1. The user of Eldridge receives device information from the token-enabled server. Therefore, Eldridge fails to teach or suggest all the limitations of claim 1.

Newell teaches a system and method for controlling the presentation of information to a user based on a user's current condition (see col. 3, lines 44-61). Newell does not teach or suggest "receiving, by the device, query information from the client; forwarding, from the device, the query information to a gateway" as claimed in claim 1. Newell does not teach or suggest determining client services available to a user; rather Newell teaches that user information is determined to control the flow of information to the user (see col. 6, lines 42-56). Nowhere does Newell teach or suggest "receiving, by the device, query information from the client; forwarding, from the device, the query information to a gateway" as claimed in claim 1. Therefore, Newell fails to cure the deficiencies of Eldridge.

Pendlebury teaches a distributed token-enabled operating environment (see col. 3, lines 13-16). Further, Pendlebury teaches that a token-enabler unit is positioned relative to a non token-enabled device for communicating to a token-enabled mobile computing device (see col. 4, lines 10-26). Pendlebury does not teach or suggest "receiving, by the device, query information from the client; forwarding, from the device, the query information to a gateway" as claimed in claim 1. Pendlebury teaches delivery of documents by a token-enabled server via a gateway (see Figure 3 and col. 4, lines 55-65). The mobile device of Pendlebury does not forward client device information to the gateway. The gateways of Pendlebury deliver documents to the mobile device; the gateways do not receive forwarded information about a client device from the mobile

device. Further, it is clear that the token-enabler unit of Pendlebury is not a gateway as claimed in claim 1. For example, the token-enabler unit does not distribute any service, much less distribute a service through an available resource provided by the client, essentially as claimed in claim 1. Therefore, Pendlebury does not teach or suggest “receiving, by the device, query information from the client; forwarding, from the device, the query information to a gateway” as claimed in claim 1. Therefore, Pendlebury fails to cure the deficiencies of Eldridge and Newell.

The combined teachings of Eldridge, Newell and Pendlebury fail to teach or suggest “receiving, by the device, query information from the client; forwarding, from the device, the query information to a gateway” as claimed in claim 1.

Referring to claim 13, Eldridge teaches converting content into different formats (see col. 5, lines 4-23). Eldridge does not teach or suggest, “upon determining a mismatch between the requested service and the available resource splitting content of the service among two or more available resources to produce a match between the content of the service and the available resources” as claimed in claim 13. Eldridge teaches a conversation of content. Converting content is not analogous to splitting content, essentially as claimed in claim 13. Eldridge’s conversation of content results in a single document including all of the original content. A splitting of content produces, for example, multiple documents that may be handled by different available resources. Thus, converting content is not analogous to splitting content. Therefore, Eldridge fails to teach or suggest all the limitations of claim 13.

Newell teaches a system and method for controlling the presentation of information to a user based on a user’s current condition (see col. 3, lines 44-61). Newell

does not teach or suggest, “upon determining a mismatch between the requested service and the available resource splitting content of the service among two or more available resources to produce a match between the content of the service and the available resources” as claimed in claim 13. Newell teaches the presentation of information to a user according to attributes such as important and urgency. Content of Newell is delivered or held from the user according to the user’s current condition and the attributes. Newell does not teach or suggest splitting content, providing the split content by two or more available resources, essentially as claimed in claim 13. Newell fails to cure the deficiencies of Eldridge.

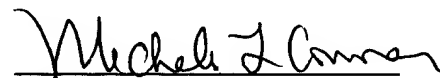
Pendlebury teaches a distributed token-enabled operating environment (see col. 3, lines 13-16). Pendlebury does not teach or suggest, “upon determining a mismatch between the requested service and the available resource splitting content of the service among two or more available resources to produce a match between the content of the service and the available resources” as claimed in claim 13. All services provided to the mobile device of Pendlebury are documents; Pendlebury does not teach or suggest a method for handling mismatches because of the content is always the same, i.e., documents. Pendlebury does not teach or suggest another service, thus, a mismatch would not be encountered. Therefore, Pendlebury fails to teach or suggest “upon determining a mismatch between the requested service and the available resource splitting content of the service among two or more available resources to produce a match between the content of the service and the available resources” as claimed in claim 13. Therefore, Pendlebury fails to cure the deficiencies of Eldridge and Newell.

The combined teachings of Eldridge, Newell and Pendlebury fail to teach or suggest "upon determining a mismatch between the requested service and the available resource splitting content of the service among two or more available resources to produce a match between the content of the service and the available resources" as claimed in claim 13.

Claims 2-12 depend from claim 1. Claims 14-18 depend from claim 13. Claims 19-21 have been cancelled. The dependent claims are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons given for the respective independent claims.

For the forgoing reasons, the present application, including claims 1-18, is believed to be in condition for allowance. The Examiner's early and favorable action is respectfully urged.

Respectfully Submitted,



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